

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 4 columns: State of Nebraska, Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and Total. Lists circulation figures for various months and years.

When the city of Omaha can command \$200,000 at less than 4 per cent interest it does not look as if there were any conspiracy by the money power to make money dear.

The chief of police says that he will continue to gamble under his regime. Why, then, doesn't he carry out the order of the police board against slot machine games of chance?

Attention is called to the monthly statement of circulation, which shows steady increase in subscription patronage of The Bee. People who want the news and all the news read The Bee.

A new word has made its appearance on the Pacific coast. It is "repeopler" and is supposed to be the name of one who claims to be a republican, but fuses regularly with democrats and populists.

The question, who will draw \$2,000 as de-positary state railway commissioner in place of Democratic Chairman Jim Dahlman is not half so pressing as the question whether Dahlman really intends to let go of the public seat.

Property owners must not forget to get their petitions for repaving in early. Contractors must have no excuse for unnecessary delay in commencing and completing the street improvements mapped out for the coming season.

By hanging an effigy of ex-Minister de Lome and hooding at the police as they carry it away, a mob of citizens of Troy, N. Y., seems to have proved conclusively that not all the fools are in the Spanish diplomatic service.

The next great question to bother the city authorities will be whether a man must first pass an examination before the new tenorial board before he will be permitted to experiment with a butcher knife on his own crop of hisiote vegetation.

The Bee is the only metropolitan daily in Nebraska that keeps its patrons constantly advised of its exact bona fide circulation day by day. Advertisers who know that they are buying knowledge between a newspaper and a handbill.

A real prince, one who may some day sit on a throne and have a kingly title, is coming over to make an extensive tour of the United States and if he uses his eyes and ears well while here he may return to Belgium impressed with the utter uselessness of kings and princes.

In the criminal trial growing out of the Lattimer tragedy, the defense is endeavoring to prove that Sheriff Martin ordered his deputies to keep cool. After his heated performance the sheriff ought to be called on to specify what temperature is comprehended in his idea of coolness.

If the courts of Nebraska would adopt regulations that would make it absolutely impossible for strangers to hold private conversations with jurors in cash corners and to do business on a cash basis just beyond the hearing of a bailiff the courts and our citizens would not so often smart under printed criticism.

The announcement of Senator White of California that he will not again be a candidate for the senate has moved Governor Budd to announce that he will be a candidate provided the next legislature is democratic. That proviso is really the most conspicuous thing about senatorial candidacies in Nebraska as well as in California.

President Dole of Hawaii has departed for Honolulu. If he makes an honest report to his associates in control of the sugar islands he will tell that the eyes of the American people are firmly fixed upon another sugar island and just at present they are giving themselves very little concern about the fate of the "Key to the Pacific."

Western lawyers are urging upon congress the bill to create another federal judicial district and to provide for another court of appeals. The proposed new district includes Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Montana, to which might be added the territories of Arizona and New Mexico. At present appeal cases from these states are heard in St. Paul or St. Louis, to the inconvenience of both attorneys and litigants.

AS TO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

The dispatch from London printed yesterday, giving the opinions of English statesmen that in the event of war between the United States and Spain there would be no interference by any European power, supports the view which we have repeatedly expressed and which we think must be accepted by everybody who will carefully consider the situation. This was very clearly and pointedly stated by Sir Charles Dilke when he said that "no European power has any direct interest in helping Spain," and also by another English statesman in the remark that "there is no European interest touched by this Cuban business that would tempt any country to meddle with it." And the dispatch stated that this is the general trend of opinion in England.

The most remarkable thing is that there should be any one in this country entertaining the idea that Great Britain might interfere in behalf of Spain. That country has very little interest in Cuba. Its trade with that island is not of much importance, nor is its commerce with Spain of very great consequence. On the other hand the trade of Great Britain with the United States is of enormous proportions. From purely commercial considerations, therefore, Great Britain would do nothing to help Spain in a war with the United States, but all sufficient as this is there are still other considerations no less potent in their influence. To understand what these are one has only to think of the British possessions in this hemisphere which would be imperilled by hostilities. Moreover, England desires closer relations with the United States, so that there is every reason to believe that in a war between this country and Spain British sympathy would be with us and if needed we could command British assistance. The two nations are so bound together financially and commercially, their mutual interests are so great, that it is manifestly foolish to assume that a country like Spain—bankrupt, decadent and without credit—could obtain any help from Great Britain against the United States.

And what is true as to England applies in a degree to every other country in Europe. It has been suggested that European countries having possessions in this hemisphere might be induced to assist Spain from an apprehension that a successful war on the part of the United States might menace those possessions. There is nothing in this view, for the reason that the United States would not go to war for territorial conquest. This country would not expend a dollar or sacrifice a human life to possess Cuba. If it fight we must and as a result Cuba is wrested from Spain, as most certainly it would be, it would be for the Cubans. This country does not covet any of the territory in this hemisphere belonging to European nations and its distinctly declared policy is to let no power interfere with these possessions. In the message that announced the Monroe doctrine President Monroe said: "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere." That is the attitude of the nation now and it will adhere to it. Therefore no European country would be justified in taking part in a war against the United States on the ground that it feared danger to its possessions in this quarter of the world.

Undoubtedly Spain fully understands that in a war with the United States she would have to fight alone. She can hope for no assistance from Europe and it is equally certain that she could expect none from any of the independent countries of this hemisphere, whose people are heartily in sympathy with the Cuban cause.

THE GRECIAN INCIDENT.

The attempted assassination of King George of Greece may serve to rehabilitate that ruler in the good opinion and confidence of the people. An accomplice of the would-be assassin has made a confession which leaves no doubt that the right men have been apprehended and the investigation, it appears, indicates the existence of a conspiracy against the king. This is not suggested, however, by the confession of the accomplice of Karditza, who stated that the latter urged that the assassination of the king would glorify the assassins. It seems that the plan was well laid, but neither of the men had the courage necessary to its success, one of them being so rattled that he could not hit the horses of the king's carriage.

King George, who was accompanied by his daughter, acted with nerve and discretion. He did no more than any other ordinarily brave man would have done in like circumstances, but an act of courage by a sovereign is apt to be magnified. However, the king of Greece is entitled to full credit for his manly conduct and the Grecian people, it is safe to say, will not withhold it from him. He has been very unpopular since the unfortunate experience of Greece in the war with Turkey, in which his eldest son played a rather creditable part from the military point of view, and the people would at any time have welcomed his abdication. But the attempt on the king's life and the manliness he exhibited may be expected to restore him to popular regard.

PROGRESS OF THE RED MAN.

Should congress authorize the Indian census proposed as a feature of the Transmississippi Exposition it will in all probability afford a last opportunity for the American people to catch a glimpse of the soon-to-be-forgotten old life of the natives and to judge by actual comparison the value of the educational and civilizing work being done by the government. Changes in the status of the Indian are now going on rapidly and it will be only a short time until the transformation is complete. The national conference of Indian educators will also meet in Omaha this year and it would be appropriate to have as a part of this conference and of the Indian congress an exhibit showing what the Indians are doing for themselves with their books and their tools. Such an exhibit would open the eyes of the world to the progress achieved by the civilized Indian. Few besides those directly connected

with the educational department of the Indian bureau have an adequate appreciation of what is being done by the United States for the scattered bands of Indians on the western reservations to bring to a close the era of semi-savagery and to fit these aboriginal Americans for civilization. The educational policy from which such good results are flowing is comparatively new. But 3,639 Indian children, on an average, attended the Indian schools ten years ago and now the average attendance is 18,676, with a total enrollment last year of 23,964. The Indian schools number nearly 300 and there is demand for enlargement and added facilities in nearly every one of them. Every year it is becoming easier to secure the attendance of Indian boys and girls at these schools, the composition of the old "blanket Indians" becoming less pronounced. Young Indian men and women are growing up in the tribes to become educators and missionaries and are gradually learning how to become self-supporting. All of these Indian schools are industrial schools as well as schools where books are studied and moral lessons inculcated.

The Indian problem which has so vexed our government since its foundation and becomes more difficult as civilization comes into closer contact with the tribes must be solved by the Indian children through their schools and their workshops. Its solution means a great deal for the states of the west.

WAS THE JURY TAMPERED WITH?

In his motion asking the court to set aside the infamous verdict in the Bartley bond suit, Attorney General Smyth asserts that the jury which rendered this verdict had been tampered with. This grave charge he supports by specific allegations which on their face would sustain the assumption that the verdict was obtained either by corrupt influence or by collusion and inexcusable negligence on the part of officers charged with surveillance of the jury. The attorney general charges:

First, misconduct of the jury by reason of false answer made by Juror James Hyland, who claimed to have entered the jury box entirely unbiased, when he is said to have expressed an opinion previously that it was better that the whole state rather than five or six bondmen should bear the loss caused by Bartley's stealings.

Second, that another juror, whose name is not stated, was allowed to go home and there receive a sealed envelope from an outside party while the trial was in progress without examination by the bailiff.

Third, that another juror was allowed to negotiate with a stranger and exchange money in a dark corner of the Drexel hotel out of hearing, if not out of sight, of the bailiff.

Fourth, that members of the jury received from strangers packages that were not examined by the officers of the court before they passed into the hands of the jurors.

Fifth, that one member of the jury was allowed to hold communication with an outside party who furnished him with a flask of liquor.

These are all serious charges that call for thorough investigation and if proved true demand exemplary punishment. While the tampering with juries is one of the most heinous offenses it has become altogether too common. It will be remembered how the jury in the first trial of Henry Bolla agreed to disengage because one of its members had been bribed, thus forcing upon the county the expense of a costly second trial. The same tactics were resorted to in the criminal case against Bartley, but the jury fixer was summarily dealt with by Judge Baker. The fact that twelve men could be hypnotized into releasing the Bartley bondsmen, not only for the contested shortage, but even for the uncontested theft, affords in itself strong ground for suspicion of crooked work.

The assertion of the attorney general that the bailiff charged with guarding the jury permitted its members to have intercourse with outsiders and allowed them to receive packages and letters without examining their contents calls for turning on the searchlight. Why should any bailiff permit jurors to confer with outsiders and to receive packages and letters when he is sworn to keep the jury from communicating with anybody? Knowing the magnitude of the amount involved and the powerful influences interested in defeating the state, it was the duty of the court officers to be doubly vigilant and to avoid everything that would give rise to suspicion of connivance with jury tampering.

If one-half of what the attorney general charges be true, there will be ample grounds to institute proceedings against the culpable jurymen and court officers.

MORE LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The disposition in congress to be more liberal in appropriations for defensive preparations will be approved by the country. The desire to cut down expenditures shown by the house in reducing the appropriation for coast defenses to about one-third the amount asked for by the War department appeared at the time to be entirely proper, but recent events have made an imperative demand that the government should get ready for an exigency which everybody recognizes as possible and which it would be a grave mistake for the authorities to shut their eyes to. It is a familiar maxim that to be prepared for war is the best safeguard against war and it is well that it has impressed itself upon those whose duty it is to provide for the national defense.

There has been an awakening in the country in regard to this matter of adequate defensive preparation which will have its effect whether war with Spain shall come or not. People who never before gave the subject serious consideration have learned that a great nation like the United States, having commercial relations with all the rest of the world and international obligations and duties, cannot always avoid controversies and complications and that these are likely to become more frequent as its relations and obligations become more extended. The policy of this republic has been that of peace and this is still its policy, but it must be pre-

CORN EXPORTS AND PRICES.

stimulating Foreign Demand for the Great Product. Minneapolis Tribune. It seems rather queer to most people that Indian corn, or maize, remains so low in price notwithstanding the great advance in wheat. With the latter cereal above a dollar a bushel the price of the best grade of corn has been persistently around 30 cents a bushel. Yet there is almost as much nourishment in a bushel of corn as in a bushel of wheat. Corn makes a far better food for animals and almost as good a food for man. The price of one bushel of wheat will buy more than three bushels of corn. Thus the bare expenses of a family using corn meal largely could be materially reduced.

One reason why corn remains low in price is the immense yield. The crop of the United States for the last three years has averaged about 2,000,000 bushels per annum. The crop of 1897 was below 2,000,000,000 bushels, but the crop of 1898 and 1899 were considerably above that figure. Another cause of the low price is the large substitution of cotton-seed products for corn. The cotton seed, which was formerly a waste product, has been used for the manufacture of an oil which has taken the place of lard to a considerable extent. The refuse of the seed after the oil is extracted is made into cakes called cotton-seed meal and takes the place of corn for feeding stock. It is estimated that the substitution of cotton-seed products for corn has amounted during the last few years to as much corn as could be raised annually in 1,000,000 acres. Therefore the utilization of a seed of the cotton has been equivalent to adding 1,000,000 acres to the corn acreage of the country.

It is useless to look for very high prices for corn so long as we are blessed with a 2,000-bushel corn crop and a 10,000-bushel cotton crop. In the case of the exports of corn can be largely stimulated. Foreigners this year are taking more than ever before, but they are not taking enough to pull down the American surplus appreciably. A "corn congress" was recently held in Chicago for the purpose of devising ways and means to increase the European populations to eat our Indian corn, our flour and other shares, and also to use it for stock feeding. There is no other feed that will furnish so much nutriment and is so off for the market in such smooth and elegant shape as American corn. If the foreigners could be made to appreciate the good qualities of maize we ought to be able to sell a thousand million bushels of it to Europe, especially if the price of wheat remains so high as to practically bar wheat from the homes of the poor. The Chicago convention decided to equip a thorough exhibit for the Paris exposition in 1900, and will ask the federal government to cooperate with it in the matter.

The object is a worthy one and congress will do well to make a liberal appropriation, if it can have assurances that the money will be judiciously expended. Every additional bushel of corn that we can export will add to the wealth of the American farmer. The United States can, if desired, produce its corn product to an almost unlimited extent.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

The Real Situation Respecting the Maine Inquiry. Philadelphia Times. In the bewildering flood of sensational and false rumors of war given to utterly needless journals it would be well for considerate citizens to give sober reflection to the following facts:

- 1. That neither the government of Washington nor the governor of Maine, nor any other individuals, have knowledge of the testimony taken before the Board of Inquiry now investigating the cause of the disaster of the Maine.
- 2. That the public have had from the administration each day all information on the subject that the government has received.
- 3. That until the Board of Inquiry shall have made known its judgment, neither the president nor the public will have any knowledge of the character of the report that is to be made.
- 4. That the report of the Board of Inquiry will certainly not be concluded for several weeks, and it is not probable that the secretary of the navy for a week or more.
- 5. That naval boards are governed by laws which make them entirely independent even of the appointing power, and the communication of any information received before final judgment is reached.
- 6. That all newspaper dispatches assuming to give information as to evidence presented to the Board of Inquiry, or as to the views of any member of the board relating to the destruction of the Maine, are either wholly untrue or are based on a false assumption without any substantial basis of truth whatever.
- 7. That the government is exhaustively preparing for war, not because war is expected, but as the surest method of preserving peace between the nations.

MATTER OF INFORMATION.

Formalities Pursued in This Country in Declaring War. Cleveland Leader. Many persons appear to think that the war power is vested in congress, but that is not the case. The power to declare war rests wholly in the hands of congress under the provision of the constitution of the United States, which says: "The congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water."

The last declaration of war by the United States was enacted by the American congress in June, 1812, and was as follows: "An act declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories."

It was enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that war be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories.

Yellow Kid Warriors. Indianapolis News. The enthusiastic person who desires to raise a regiment of cavalry to fight Spain should have taken time to inquire just what our cavalry car be at the present stage. Little chance will be given to some people from proclaiming their absurdity.

Long Time Between Wars.

This country has never been as long without a foreign war as it has been since the war with Mexico. The war of 1812 with England began twenty years after the last time the United States and England were at war. The second war was closed, to 1846, when the Mexican war began, was thirty-one years, and from 1848, when the Mexican war closed, to the present time is fifty years, according to the law of cycles a foreign war is due.

Wise, Dignified and Patriotic.

The president and his advisers remain serene. All the details which are interesting and interesting purveyors of war materials, with their incessant clamor, fail to elicit from them a single indignant or hasty expression. They are waiting as sensible men who feel the grave responsibility resting on their shoulders should wait, until they are in possession of the full facts before any declaration of policy or purpose is made. The sober second thought of the country will recognize this course as altogether wise, dignified and patriotic.

Bound to Lead the World.

A French statesman has recently compiled some figures which are interesting and showing two things—that the world is getting more commercial every day, and that the United States is rapidly forging to the head of the column of commercial nations. Since 1850 the exports of the ten leading nations of the world, according to this statistician, have increased from \$1,515,600,000 to \$6,465,000,000. The exports of this nation have increased so rapidly that if they continue to enjoy the same ratio of increase the United States will be able to supply the world with nearly equal England's. Sir Joseph Ackland made the assertion not long since, that with peace and a right economic policy, revolutionary war would be the first commercial nation on earth.

DISABLED OCEAN LINER.

Chicago Times-Herald: The story of the bravery of these men in daring to face the dangers of the Atlantic in midwinter in an open boat, and the terrible hardships they endured, should live in the history of the merchant marine as one of the most creditable feats of modern seamanship. They deserve as much credit, too, as they would receive if this deed had been done at a time of war, when every naval act is surrounded by a halo of glory.

Boston Globe: The experiences of that boat's crew, which was sent out to seek assistance, during six days of tossing on troubled seas, are well worth noting among annals of heroic endurance. The Rotterdam here don't mention the name of any of the crew, but they have held out much longer. One would be interested to know the name of that other steamer which passed within ten miles of the life-boat of the Champanagne, yet refused to notice it. For the sake of humanity, it is to be hoped such examples of callousness and heartlessness at sea are few and far between.

Baltimore American: It takes a very serious accident or an unusually heavy storm to endanger an up-to-date ocean ship. Tactless ships are constructed with an eye to all sorts of emergencies, and an experienced seaman that they are equal to any ordinary trouble. Statistics show that the serious accidents at sea are fewer than those on land on toll-roads, and the life-boat of the Champanagne are crossing the ocean at all times of the year, the percentage of serious accidents is very small. The fact that the passenger business is increasing every year shows that people in general are quite willing to trust themselves in these splendid vessels.

New York World: There was no danger to the passengers of the Champanagne. They were comfortably housed in a luxurious ship that no sea could sink. There was a six months' supply of provisions on board, and ample apparatus for the distillation of fresh water. The crew of the Champanagne might be relieved of their anxiety and that their friends ashore might be the more quickly reassured, an officer and nine galley hands volunteered to go in an open boat on an angry sea and in a blistering frost to look for assistance. These splendidly courageous fellows took their lives in their hands and for six days suffered such torments that when picked up it was a serious question with the doctors whether their frozen legs and arms must not be amputated. Anybody may face more danger bravely. It is only a first that contrasts such a feat of duty and in the service of his fellow men. All honor to such souls.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Those who feel alarmed at newspaper war twaddle should remember that yellow is not our national color. Every year shows that a ship that no sea could sink. There was a six months' supply of provisions on board, and ample apparatus for the distillation of fresh water. The crew of the Champanagne might be relieved of their anxiety and that their friends ashore might be the more quickly reassured, an officer and nine galley hands volunteered to go in an open boat on an angry sea and in a blistering frost to look for assistance. These splendidly courageous fellows took their lives in their hands and for six days suffered such torments that when picked up it was a serious question with the doctors whether their frozen legs and arms must not be amputated. Anybody may face more danger bravely. It is only a first that contrasts such a feat of duty and in the service of his fellow men. All honor to such souls.

John P. Thomas broke into a store at Clayport, Ind., last week. The crime was committed early in the morning. The criminal had had his trial and been sentenced before ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day. When some people here get started they will be thankful to have them in the jail, the walls of the Jeffersonville reformatory.

The Cherry sisters were given an unusual hilarious greeting by Barlan, Iowa, the other night. After the sisters' first "number," Ellie came before the footlights and made the following speech, which had a humorous ring: "There is nobody here but us here. We don't have to play for bums and won't. This show's out. You can consider yourselves dismissed."

The enormous rise of real estate values in the great cities was illustrated in the career of Amor R. Eno, who died recently in New York city leaving \$20,000,000. With the rise of the dollar value of the land he had invested in far outlying lots. The lots on which he subsequently built the Fifth Avenue hotel were so far up town that the hotel was called "The Fifth Avenue Hotel." The great Gotham hotels are farther uptown than this one.

Mme. Caroline Bonaparte and the president's sister-in-law, Mrs. E. M. Bonaparte, were in her stable with which she calls her coachman. Secretary Porter objects to the going and requests her to absent it. Mme. Bonaparte, who only refused but defied him to stop the coach. Mr. Porter appealed to the police for protection. They could give no aid and the ladies and their coachmen were driven off. Mrs. Bonaparte is a victorious and the gong still goes.

Washington Star: Do you object to having a sentence ended with a preposition? Inquired one member of congress. "It all depends on circumstances," replied the other. "When some people here get started I'd be thankful to have them in the entire address with any part of speech that comes handy."

A WAR TIME PHILOSOPHER.

Atlanta Constitution. War ain't no jokin' (so don't you pack yer traps). Rather rest in peace at home an' cultivate the craps. Been erasing with Longstreet—spent some time with Lee. An' peace—I want ter tell you's satisfactory to me! War ain't no jokin'. They takes it low an' a high. But it changes its complexion when you hear the bullets fly! It's like a snake an' it's in the shine. O' haysent's right in front o' me, I'll eat take home in mine! Ain't no fun in fightin'. A feller does his best. But he always wears the picture of his loved ones on his breast. An' he's in the army an' leave 'em—never more ter meet—Ter listin' through a lifetime for the unreturnin' fee!

CHANGING SENTIMENT IN IOWA.

Transmississippi Exposition Growing in Popular Favor. Council Bluffs Nonpartisan. The commercial exchange of Des Moines has passed a resolution favoring an appropriation of a committee of five to study the purpose of making a creditable display of the products of Iowa's factories and farms at the Transmississippi Exposition. The amount is recommended in addition to that of the preliminary appropriation of \$10,000. The members of the exchange were enthusiastic in their support of the resolution and appointed a committee of five to notify the legislature of the action. One member went so far as to urge the making of an \$100,000 appropriation and another wanted 150 representative business men to be appointed to wait upon the appropriations committee of the house and senate and urge the granting of the \$50,000 asked for.

Most of the opposition to making an appropriation for securing a proper display of Iowa at the exposition has emanated from or been inspired by Des Moines, and it is pleasing to note that the sentiment here is changing. Des Moines business men are shrewd and energetic as has been evidenced by the success they have won in building up that city and securing for it many advantages. If they direct the same shrewdness and energy toward building up the interests of the state at large their influence will be a mighty one. The coming exposition affords an opportunity none can doubt, and it seems that the Des Moines business men are now realizing that Iowa ought to take advantage of it for the furtherance of Iowa's interests.

There is a feeling that Des Moines is selfish and that in its zeal to protect and further its own interests it is promoting sacrifice the interests of other portions of the state and of the state in general. It has denied the charge time and again. If it wants to prove the shrewdness of the denial and the ability of the charge, this opportunity is now present. If the business men of that city are in an earnest, honest attempt to get the legislature to make the needed appropriation, such action will indicate that after all they are anxious that the state as a whole should prosper, as well as their own city.

IN A LIGHTER VEIN.

Detroit Free Press: "Run your own type-printer, Wilkie!" "No. Married her long ago." Punch: He—Stunning hat that girl over there has! I should think when she undoes it it would be worth the coming exhibition. She (Glaucous)—Yes, right on the floor.

Indianapolis Journal: Willie—Do you suppose I will ever have a great, why, why, like you? "Father—Nobbs, though at present the wires, in your case, are down.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Without the winter winds howled so much. "One more month to fill," he muttered. It is dangerous to the interests of truth to state that he made the remark, the next day, being a dentist, why should he not?

Chicago Tribune: "Why do you never applaud at the theater?" "Why not? I let the dead-heads attend to the physical demonstration."

Truth: Father—Remember, my son, one never loses anything in the world by being polite. Son—You're wrong, father, I lost my seat in a street car this morning from that very cause.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Gentlemen," said the shoe drummer, "you may not believe it, but I have been becoming one of the most moral towns in the country." "Religious revival?" asked the drug drummer. "No. But the town is so full of footpads that everybody is afraid to be out after dark."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Miss Wiggleworth looked lovely in that white dress of the Crown. She's sure she can trace her lineage back to one of the English sovereigns." "How far has she got?" "She told me yesterday she had struck a big one."

Harper's Bazar: "They tell me that Cranston has gone off through the country giving readings from his new world being." "So I understand. He is to travel 2,000 miles in sixteen days. Great test of endurance, that?" "Great test of endurance! Why, I should think that just reading his own works would lay him out."

Boston Transcript: The poet had handed in his effusion and it was read by being heard the editor exclaim again and again, "Whiff, capital, capital." "Whiff, capital, capital," said the poet. "O, I'm not reading it," replied the unfeeling editor. "I'm taking the unfeeling of the fact that each line brims with a capital letter. From that I infer it is poetry."

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War ain't no jokin'. Ef it comes-it comes! An' I reckon that I'd answer ter the roll call an' I ain't in any hurry fer packin' up my traps! Rather rest in peace at home an' cultivate the craps!

“He that buys That he does not want, Will soon want What he cannot buy.”

Old Proverb

You do not have to take what you do not want here. You get your money back if you are not wholly satisfied.

There is this trouble, however, and that is that you are sure to want what we show you. We admit that there's a certain temptation offered to all of our visitors. That cannot be helped. Our clothing is attractive.

But if you buy here, you will not have to buy as often as if you bought the common sorts of cheap clothing, and you'll have money left to live on.



S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

A French statesman has recently compiled some figures which are interesting and showing two things—that the world is getting more commercial every day, and that the United States is rapidly forging to the head of the column of commercial nations. Since 1850 the exports of the ten leading nations of the world, according to this statistician, have increased from \$1,515,600,000 to \$6,465,000,000. The exports of this nation have increased so rapidly that if they continue to enjoy the same ratio of increase the United States will be able to supply the world with nearly equal England's. Sir Joseph Ackland made the assertion not long since, that with peace and a right economic policy, revolutionary war would be the first commercial nation on earth.

The president and his advisers remain serene. All the details which are interesting and interesting purveyors of war materials, with their incessant clamor, fail to elicit from them a single indignant or hasty expression. They are waiting as sensible men who feel the grave responsibility resting on their shoulders should wait, until they are in possession of the full facts before any declaration of policy or purpose is made. The sober second thought of the country will recognize this course as altogether wise, dignified and patriotic.

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